

THE MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1859.

CAUSES OF WAR.

"There critics that run about like a runaway steamboat, calling 'fire! fire!' and disturbing all honest folks in their beds, even 'em if they have nothin' to lose by a fire if it does come; but in the scramble they generally find somethin' or another to pick up that they didn't work for."—*Sam. Slick.*

The above quotation recalls to our minds many memories of the past; and some of them are of something of a serious character. About two or three years ago, a cry of "treason, treason," was raised in the east, and the wild halloo echoed all over the land. No one could then tell positively whence the cry came, or by whom first raised. Time, however, works wonders and eventually reveals all secrets. The mystery was at length solved. In a big fire the first rogues found stealing in the smoke, are those who bellowed the loudest and most mournfully for help to extinguish the flames. So has it been in Utah.

Shortly before the hoe and cry was raised in the States, a number of speculative men were discovered to have suddenly made tracks from the Territory. They went off quietly and blandly, but with rather empty purses we fancy. Their arrival in the east was the signal for the wild hurrah! The mighty engines of the nation were called into requisition to put out the fearful fire of treason in Utah; and what did we find? The very same men who had gone away a short time previously, their business dilapidated, and their money-sacks apparently no longer needed, were the foremost in the smoke, cutting for themselves useful materials from the burning embers.

To speak more plainly; the war in Utah, and the present location of the army here, were brought about through the influence of sutlers and contractors, for the purpose of plundering the national treasury. They are all, all guilty. And if not all equally so, those assuredly are the most to blame who had in former times fattened, and filled their purses from the hard earnings of the honest citizens. Some of them may plead that they did not join in the yell against us. They did as bad. The endorsement of it by their silence makes them equally guilty. The poor devil who steals a loaf, or a blanket, even though it were to feed a hungry child, or cover a shivering wife, must go to jail or penitentiary. But there is no penalty for public plunderers. He who steals a million, or in other words cheats the public out of it, becomes a millionaire, attends church, reads prayers before breakfast, swears over his wine at dinner, and is generally respected. He who steals a horse is a common felon.

Trace the career of those who have grown rich out of the expedition to Utah. The blood of our brave soldiers at Cerro Gordo, and Buena Vista, in Florida and Oregon, paid for the gold in their cash-boxes and the silks and ribbons their ladies wear. Watching eagerly every order from head quarters, they become at once common parasites, and care not though blood be the traffic, so their pockets be full.

It is time the people investigated these matters. They strike at the foundation and loosen the corner-stones of the whole national edifice. Money is put into bad men's hands, and that money buys votes and makes presidents, cabinets, and law makers. Among the illustrious patriots who, some time ago, were anxious to smite Utah with the sword, if we remember aright, the present Secretary of War was in the front ranks;—out of danger, by the way. Let the people of these United States make a few inquiries into his public career. Let them ask about the freight-contracts and the mule-sales and purchases. He is paid to be a public servant to the nation, and should render a strict account. Let the army inquire about their flour and meat contracts. All may not be exactly ship-shape in that quarter. It is said that

twenty-eight dollars a hundred was to be paid for flour for the troops. We eat the best for sale and only pay six. Where do those twenty-two dollars go to? Some chemical process may have got in vogue, whereby flour is reduced in bulk and weight to an essence. If so, we would like to have the world know it. Science should not hide its useful candle under a bushel. Let its blaze shine and throw light all around. We heard of a creature the other day saying it was "d—d presumption, to talk disparagingly of government officers." Well, it may be; but we are known to be presuming fellows anyhow. Mr. Floyd, while he is Secretary of War, is open for our criticism, and so is every public officer in the United States. As a couple of Americans, and on behalf of our fellow-citizens we ask for Mr. Floyd's balance-sheet. The army are dogged and marched around from fort to fort, over deserts and mountains, through forests and marshes. Their bones are strewn on the plains and gnawed by the wolves; and for what? To accommodate a parcel of greedy speculators.

Who next will raise the cry of "fire?" A few ambulances laden with venom, it is said, left for the far-east the other day. It would not surprise us to hear of loud talk in the Great City down there by and bye. But they may bellow. The people of the United States, we trust, are opening their eyes; and they will probably watch closer and set with more precaution in future.

But should this not be the case, should the contemptible wolves, who have prowled around us so long, watching for victims and bones to gnaw, succeed in raising another storm; we will abide, we do not dread, the result. Let the storm gather again, if gather it must. God protects the honest and virtuous. We have weathered many a storm, and can do it again. When the squall comes, we will reef top-sails and send under bare poles once more. We know we have done right. We have no political principles but find an endorsement in the Constitution of our country.

But the villains who hold in their hands the bloody knives pointed at the heart of the holy fabric of our liberties! upon them we are down. Between them and us it is war, war to the knife! Whatever shape they assume, whatever their pretensions of patriotism, we despise, and shall ever make war upon them. Blood for gold has been their motto from their first entrance into public life. Our nation, which was once, and should ever be, a pattern to all nations, and the strong-armed advocate of the rights of mankind, under their influence is becoming the advocate and protector of vice and villainy. Corruption is already cankering her vitals; and honest men have begun to seek seclusion from public life.

We demand a full investigation into the character of all who hold offices of trust under our government. If a member of the cabinet be found tampering with contracts and squandering public treasure, drag him before the public gaze, nor permit his influence at an election to interfere with the just judgment of the law. If the disbursing officer of a territory dishonors his commission, and uses the public funds in private or, perchance, questionable speculation, show him, expose him, exhibit him to the people. We will "do our endeavor," to aid in such a cause. Any "treason" in all this?

TO OUR AGENTS AND READERS.

FREQUENT inquiry has been made, by Agents, and others, concerning the kind of pay we take for the MOUNTAINEER. We will take cash. We are under the necessity of raising several thousand dollars, in cash, to pay for press, type, paper, fixtures, &c., in addition to the outlay for current expenses. It will therefore be readily perceived that some cash we must have to carry on our business.

The MOUNTAINEER is a people's paper, and is established for the express purpose of defending the character and interests of the citizens of this territory against the misrepresentations, unjust

aspersions and malicious slanders which are so constantly circulated through the public papers.

Every citizen in the territory has a special interest in the MOUNTAINEER, and we wish him to have a copy in his house. To effect this object we offer to take pay as follows: The whole subscription in cash from those who can pay it. From those who cannot pay the whole in cash, we will take as much cash as they can pay, which should not be less than one third of the whole. The remainder can be paid in stock, grain, flour (best quality), potatoes, hay, meat, eggs, butter, cheese, molasses, lumber, wood, wool, home-spun cloth, boots and shoes, etc., at market prices, delivered in this city.

Our price is \$6 per annum, and to each person furnishing us with five subscribers we will present one copy gratis. The same per centage will be allowed to Agents.

BLAIR AND FERGUSON,
Editors and Proprietors.
MOUNTAINEER Office, Council House,
G. S. L. City, S. p. 21, 1859.

INDUSTRY IS WEALTH.

This is a true proverb, and nowhere more true than in Utah, where we are land locked on all sides, and for several months in the year can scarcely get a mail from the outside world, much less the products of physical strength and mechanical skill.

To think that, in this position, the citizens of Utah should depend upon the manufactures of the east or west is suicidal. Past experience has tended to teach us that in the course of events there are times and seasons when if we do not manufacture our own clothing we have the comfortable certainty of going barebacked and barefooted. True, there is an abundance of dry goods in our market at the present time. But this abundance of foreign goods will not endure for ever. There will certainly be a reaction sooner or later, and we shall have to fall back once more upon our own resources. We have energy, ability, and skill in our midst. Let them be developed. We have as good mechanics as exist elsewhere. Let them be employed. Let our pride be in the workmanship of our own hands, and not in the imported gewgaws which drain off our capital to other climes. Those who employ their time and talent in producing from the soil that which will sustain life, or in manufacturing from the raw material that which will make life comfortable, are the true foundation, the pillars, the strong supports of society. Such are the men who will make our territory a rising one, who will make it independent in the true sense of the word.

What if last year and this our citizens had not required one tenth portion of the foreign goods they actually did require? Why, they would not have bought so many, and what they have bought would have been obtained at reasonable rates. Let us not be so caught again.

Well, our Fair or Exhibition is at hand. Let us see what can be done in Utah. Bring forth your specimens of every kind of useful and ornamental manufacture for the inspection of those interested, that we may be able to witness a spectacle that shall be worthy of all commendation.

OUR FRIEND ELIAS.—In the last issue of "The Deseret News," under the title of "Escape and Re-arrest," the editor comes down pretty heavily upon a certain Indian who has lately undergone a trial for Larceny before his honor Judge Sinclair, and rather gives a hard hit concerning "some persons having more confidence in him than the majority of community going his security."

Now we do not want to measure lances with our good friend and honest gentleman the judge. But we want to take all the responsibility that fairly belongs to us. One of us was the party referred to and went his security. There was a reason for it. The boy, for he is but a boy, had borne a somewhat lengthy imprisonment in the County cells honest-

ly and without a murmur. He was willing to stand his trial, but did not wish to endure punishment in advance. His character was inquired into, and the answer of truthful men, who had known him for years, was that up to that time he had not been known to lie. He promised to be true to any one who would be his bondsman and come forward and stand his trial. The required security was forthwith given. A white man, accused of larceny would, most probably, have had to plead a long time for such a favor at our hands.

With the poor Indian we ought to try and deal leniently. Yoads was taught by the white man to drink bad whiskey; and, under the influence of bad whiskey, Yoads is said to have stolen a mule. But Yoads would not lie to us when we befriended him. Yoads was tried by white men. After his trial he was given whiskey again by white men, and under that influence Yoads told his first lie and nearly became a murderer. Judge, pitch into the white dogs that sell the thief-making poison; but be merciful to the poor red-skins.

FAST RIDING AND DRIVING.—Daily we see men riding in our streets, at a rate truly dangerous to all passers-by. Is there not an ordinance prohibiting fast riding and driving through the city? If so, we ask the Hon. Mayor, the marshal, and the captain of police, why they suffer it? Cannot the police arrest those parties who break the law? Who are these privileged characters? Are they licensed to endanger the lives of our citizens? These questions may or may not be easily answered; but enough of this furious riding and driving.

LEFT FOR THE STATES.—On Thursday last Mr. Hartnett, who pompously styles himself "Secretary of State," left for the East, in company with some ten or twelve others. Much to his discredit as a gentleman, and especially one who should try and make honorable the name of his government, he left without paying his rent. An attachment was sent after him, which will probably be tried in the Probate Court in a few days. He was not himself detained, however, as he assured the Sheriff that his agent in the city would see to the settlement.

Mr. Buchanan, do, please do, send us a decent Secretary the next time; a man who will do your appointment some honor, who will pay his honest debts, and not impose upon honest men.

Have Mr. Hartnett's acts been those of a high-minded, honorable man since he came to Utah? That is a simple inquiry. It is not always safe for a public disbursing officer to dabble much in private speculations.

FRUIT FOR SALE.—Among our friends we regret to learn that some forget their best interests occasionally, and for the sake of a few despicable dimes, expose their children to the worst of temptations. We see girls from ten years old and upwards, with baskets on their arms, and, while vending their fruit, they are exposed to the most scandalous abuses, sometimes in open daylight. The puppies that stand behind counters abuse them. They never think that themselves had mothers or sisters. Oaths are the lessons taught to youthful fruit-vendors. Wherefore will prove, too often, the payment for the products of orchards. Keep, oh, keep the little ones at home, or send them to school; but send them not to sell their virtue and honor with apples and peaches.

HORTICULTURAL.—We had the pleasure of a call, a few evenings since, from Messrs. Sayers and Hemmenway, horticulturists. They informed us that they were visiting the principal orchards and gardens of our citizens, for the purpose of examining the fruits, and reporting the result of their labors for the benefit of the public. With this we were pleased, and we hope that the result will prove a benefit to the community at large by preventing the culture of fruit which when grown is useless.

SCHOOLS.—The season of the year is fast approaching when our young men will be through the labors of harvest. They will or should be desirous to go to school, during the winter months. The next inquiry is, who will open schools in our ward, and who will open school in the other wards or school districts in the Territory? This question we are not prepared to answer. Yet we will advise our friends to employ for school teachers, only those who are fully qualified.

COMING, COMING, COMING.—What? the cold, piercing, cutting winds, the sharp, biting frosts, and the sleet and snows of another winter. What if it be like the last? That was a caution to the ragged. Six running months, gentlemen and ladies, of rain, and sleet, and frost, and snow, and puny wood-piles to begin with. What do you think of that? It is a vexation only to hear of the report. Well, then, be admonished in season, and haul up your winter's wood, while yet there is time and the weather is favorable, so that you may not sit shivering, like "the man that couldn't get warm," all the many days and long evenings between now and the coming spring.

OUR MAILS.—ANOTHER ABORTION.—The coach that should have brought to us our eastern mail, arrived inside of time, as we were informed, empty. Why is this? Was there no mail? If there was one, why not have done the people the favor to bring it? These questions we would like to have answered. We feel confident that, for half the money paid to the contractors by the Department, on the route from Great Salt Lake to Independence, there are men who would regularly deliver us our Eastern mails semi-monthly, even should it be necessary to run an extra twice a year to accomplish it.

A. WILSON, Esq., U. S. ATT'Y FOR U. T.—This gentleman has left for his home in the Key Stone State, taking with him his amiable lady, who, we regret to say, has had for the last few months very poor health, as also the gentleman himself. They have our best wishes for a prosperous journey across the plains and a safe arrival amongst their friends.

COTTON.—We have had several specimens of cotton, raised in this city, laid on our table during the past few days. We recommend our citizens to raise their own cotton for home consumption, as we feel satisfied from the specimens we have seen, that each family can do it.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.—On the morning of the 20th (Tuesday) our old friend and Delegate to Congress, Capt. W. H. Hooper, called at our office and bade us good bye, for a season. With him go our best wishes; may he have a quick and prosperous journey across the plains, and a safe arrival and a good time in the city of "magnificent distances."

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.—During the present and last week four persons have been convicted of crime before the District Court now in session in this city, one for manslaughter and three for horse stealing, who were severally sentenced to the Penitentiary for from one to three years.

WANTED.—A good hand, who understands kanyon work, farming, etc., can find employment by calling at the MOUNTAINEER Office. None need apply, except they come well recommended.

SUGAR CANE.—Some of our citizens complain that the labor of stripping the blades from the sugar cane stalks is not only tedious but expensive. We would suggest the experiment of letting their cane stand until frost comes. Then cut off the top, and next the cane, and it is our opinion that all the blades which adhere will not affect the quantity nor quality of the syrup, nor increase the labor of grinding.

SUGAR MILLS.—We visited, the other day, Mr. Woodruff's sugar works, and found his new mill in successful operation. Mr. W. informed us that he was fully prepared to manufacture molasses from the cane, and, from a specimen subjected to our inspection, we believe, a better article we have not tasted in the valley.

NIXON.—We take pleasure in confidently recommending our friends to their old acquaintance, Bill Nixon (excuse us, we should say William). He has one of the finest assortments of goods in town. They are placed at fair market prices. Not only is he himself a thorough man of business, and one who studies how to conduct his affairs in a manner creditable to himself and the citizens; but his profits do not go to improve other countries. He is an old citizen. When he makes a dollar, we see it adding to the improvements of home. What say you, is it not best to encourage our home merchants and home improvements?

WOOD AND HAY wanted at the MOUNTAINEER Office. We would feel obliged to our friends and patrons for a few cords of wood and a few tons of hay.

LOCAL NEWS.

UNFORTUNATE.—Just as we were "locking up" we learned that of the party of Mr. Hartnett, who were accompanying him East, three met with a serious accident, descending the eastern slope of the big mountain. The leg of one and the arm of another were broken and another's head seriously bruised by the upsetting of a mail coach. Surgical aid was expressed for, and is now on the way, or already there.

BURNED.—On Wednesday evening, Mr. Nathan T. Davis was severely burned on the left cheek and on both arms, with a quantity of molten iron which unexpectedly escaped from the furnace at the foundry. He is, however, getting along favorably.

MURDER.—On last Sunday evening we noticed at a neighbor's door, an unusual number of wagons, carriages, and people, which induced us to step in to inquire the cause. We found it to be the residence of Mrs. Carpenter, the widow of the man that was shot last Saturday morning, by a fellow named Ferguson, from the effect of which shot he died.

Had the murderer a heart, except of stone, a drop of the milk of human kindness in his veins, a sympathetic cord that could be touched, and had he heard the bitter lamentations of a widow bereft of a husband and protector by his ruthless hand, the cry of innocent children, orphans, left to the protection of an indifferent world by his cursed revolver, while he was inspired by King Alcohol, it would have been all the hell the d—d could covet.

SURGICAL.—On Wednesday last the operation of tying the femoral artery, in the groin, was performed by Drs. France and Anderson upon a young man named Moss, from Springfield, for relief of an enormous aneurismal tumor of the thigh bone. The case, we understand, will eventually require, for its effectual cure, amputation at the hip-joint, which is contemplated as soon as suitable accommodation can be provided for the sufferer. Several other important surgical operations have been recently performed, of which we will take notice when we receive authentic information.

SHOOTING.—On the morning of the 17th, Alexander Carpenter was shot, in East Temple street, by Thomas H. Ferguson. Carpenter died of the wound next morning. An inquest was held over the body, and a verdict returned to the effect that the deceased died by a pistol shot fired by T. H. Ferguson, who was taken before Justice Clinton and committed to custody, to appear before the District Court.

IMPORTANT NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.—We learn that the staff and officers of the army have concluded to eat flour made from Mormon wheat. They are advised, by the board of inspectors, that what Mormon women and children have eaten for eleven years cannot hurt men who have been raised on fat meat and hard bread.

This change of opinion has been brought about by Gen. Jessup, Quartermaster general, who has decided that they eat Mormon flour or none.